FRANCE.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

18th October 1915.

By Presidential Decrees of December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd, and 31st, August 5th, 20th, and 25th, and September 3rd, and 21st, 1915, the exportation and re-exportation from France (in process of entrepôt, transit, or transhipment) of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 2—9 has been prohibited. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministerielle dés derogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,* Servia,* or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgian Congo. *The articles to which this abrogation of the prohibition applies are printed in italic type in the list on pages* 48—55.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco, (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination) except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphurs, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Moroco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—An arrangement has been concluded between the French and British Governments (and came into force on the 4th October 1915), whereby goods, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom to Switzerland has been authorised, are allowed to pass freely in transit through France to their Swiss destination, provided that the French authorities have no special ground for suspecting an enemy destination. Particulars respecting this arrangement are given on pages 34—35 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915.

In virtue of a decision of the 24th September 1915, linen yarns sent from the United Kingdom to Italy are allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, postal parcels from United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality; and according to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January, 1915 and modified in May, 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom*, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom or are accompanied by a certificate from the

* Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a Notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 28th July 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the place of departure to Italy.

According to a decision of the 2nd August 1915, goods shipped from the United States *to Belgian Congo* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the American port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof ; acetic ether.
Acetone.
Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Salicylic, Sulphuric).
Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)
Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.
Alizarine (see Tar dyes).
Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina.
Aluminium, ore and metal, pure or alloyed; articles of aluminium other than jewellery.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metals" as applied to aluminium, covers ingots or scrap, rolled, forged, or cast aluminium, aluminium beaten in leaves, and aluminium wire and powder.

Ammonia ; ammoniacal salts.
Aniline (see Tar dyes).
Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.
Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.

Arms of war, of all kinds.
Arsenic and its salts.
Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.
Aspirine.
Asses, mules, horses.
Atropine.
Balata (see under Rubber).
Bamboos.
Barks :—*Cinchona bark* ; tanbarks (see Tanning materials).
Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar ; beetroot saline.
Bismuth and bismuth salts.
Blankets, woollen, (see Wool).
Boats, river (see under Vessels).
Bones.
Bran.
Bromine and bromides.
Building timber.
Butter.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, butter may be exported freely to Spain, as well as to the Allied countries and to American countries.

Cables and wires, insulated for electricity.
Caffeine.
Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium.
Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Casein.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, this prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein.

Catechu, crude (Fr: en masse).
Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Charcoal (wood charcoal).
Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

[See Note to heading, Maps, etc.]

Cheese, hard-paste.
Chicory roots, green or dry.
Chloral.
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime.
Chloroform.
Chronometers, ships'.
Chinchona bark.
Clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal).

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Cocaine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the terms "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sence, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon; silver coins. (For gold coins, see under Gold.)
Coffee.
Collodion.
Colophany, pine and fir resin, pitch of resin, (Fr: brais de résines), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August, 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Copper, ore or metal, pure or alloyed, boilermakers, wares, and tubes of copper; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, cementation copper (a black powder, similar to charcoal powder, but much denser) falls under the prohibition.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to copper, pure or alloyed, covers these metals cast in lumps, ingots, slabs, etc., rolled or hammered metal (bars and plates) wire and bronze powder.

Copper sulphate, etc. (see Sulphate of Copper).
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*
Cotton yarns; cotton rags; cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercury," *i.e.*, of yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Creosote (wood creosote).
Cyanamide of calcium.
Detonators.
Diamond dyes, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim. and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat.
Digitaline.
Dyes (see Tar dyes).
Dynamo-electric machines.
Earths, infusorial.
Eggs of poultry.
Electric wires and cables, insulated.
Emetic.
Emetine.
Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.
Explosives (see under Gunpowder).
Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from

cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil, and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, other than those derived from fishes (tallow; lard, lanoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).

Fats, alimentary, vegetable.

Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.

Field-glasses (Fr: lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading applies to field glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell.

Fish—dried codfish and fish caught on the West Coast of Africa and dried under conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of codfish, with the exception of codfish weighing under 1 kilog.

Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under linen).

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, and of seed potatoes in small boxes.

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

A French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, states that dari and canary grass are exempted from the scope of the prohibition as well as millet, chestnuts, gluten bread, etc.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 27th August 1915, that a prohibition of the exportation of new potatoes from France to the United Kingdom would be brought into force on the 1st September.

By a decision of the 3rd April 1915, the maximum weight of small boxes of seed potatoes which may be exported without special permission is fixed at 50 kilogs. gross weight. According to decisions of the 2nd and 24th September, 1915, the exception from the prohibition, decreed in favour of seed potatoes in small boxes, is until the 1st March, 1916, to apply only to such potatoes intended for Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and America.

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; refuse grapes.

Fulminate of mercury.

Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.

Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 15th July; travellers leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs.

Grapes refuse.

Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (see Fats).

Gunstocks.

Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.

Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).

Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, etc.).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.

Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; hemp armure, tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

Hides and skins :—

Kidskins, raw and dressed.

Raw and dressed hides and skins, other, except lambskins.

Dry foreign hides and skins.

An arrangement has been recently concluded whereby, in return for the exportation from the United Kingdom to France of certain light leathers required for French army boots, the French Government has undertaken to allow the export from France to the United Kingdom of a limited number of oxhides of 35 killog. salted weight and over. Particulars as to this arrangement will be seen in the notice on page 24 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July 1915.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, *see* Note on p. 2 ["*Transhipment in French ports*"].

Horses, asses, mules.

Hoisery, woollen (see Wool).

Hydrochloric acid.

Infusorial earth.

Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes gloves of rubber).

Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments.

Instruments, nautical.

Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.

Iridium.

Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, etc.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate and wire.

Jute yarns and sacks; jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Lactic acid.

Lanoline (see Fats, animal).

Lard (see Fats, animal).

Lead ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slabs, and hammered and rolled metal.

Linen yarns; linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

As regards the transit on linen yarns from the United Kingdom to Italy *via* France, *see* the Note on p. 42 ["*Relaxations of prohibitions of Transit*"].

Live stock (Fr: bestiaux).

Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and military arms.

Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.

Machines, dynamo-electric.

Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools, and detached parts thereof.

Magnesium.

Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, etc.), may be exported without previous authorisation.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).

Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted; meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products. (See also Hams.)

Mercury, ore and metal.

Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).

Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.

Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).

Molasses.

Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries with special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscope, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

Munitions of war (projectiles and other).

Nautical instruments.

Navel and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).

Nickel, ore and metal, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to pure or alloyed nickel, covers cast metal, mattes, ingots, crude lumps, hammered or drawn metal, and wire.

Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).

Nitrates and nitrites.

Nitric acid.

Oilcakes (cake from oilseeds), and brewery dregs for feeding cattle.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 12th June 1915, that the French Government have decided to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (groundnut) oilcake and Indian colza oilcake.

Oils mineral: Crude, refined, spirit and heavy (petrol, benzol, toluene, etc.).

Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.

Oil of turpentine.

Oils, vegetable:—

Castor and pulghera oils.

Vegetable oils, other than castor and pulghera oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oils, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)

Oleaginous fruits and seeds.

Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June 1915, oleic acid is covered by the terms "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).

Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.

Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium.

(For other ores see under Aluminium, Antimony, Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Tin, Zinc.)

Osmium.

Paraffin wax.

Peroxide of hydrozen (oxygenised water); peroxide of sodium.

Petrol, petroleum, etc. (See Oils, mineral.)

Phosphorus; phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or pricipitated phosphate, and also to superposphates.

Phosphuretted products of all kinds.

Photographic plates and papers.

Pitch of resin (Fr: brais de resines), pine and fir resin, colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Platinum.
Potassium, potash, and potash salts.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, cream of tartar (tartrate of potash) is allowed to be exported without special permission.

Potatoes (see Foodstuffs, farinaceous, and the Note thereto).
Poultry, live; eggs of poulty.
Projectiles and other munitions of war.
Pyramidon (amidopyrine).
Pyrites.
Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Rags of cotton.
Rattens, rough and decorticated.
Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquified gasses.
Residue (Fr: marcs) of apples.
Resins (pine and fir), pitch of resins (Fr: brais de resines,) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Rhodium.
Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite.
Ruthenium.
Sacks of jute.

[See note to Jute Sacks.]

Salicylic acid.
Salol.
Salt—sea salt, saline salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.
Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths.
(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)
Scrap and waste iron or steel.
Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; seeds for sowing (vegetable seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs, may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain, and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrés et apparaux de navires).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silk (floss silk) raw or combed, coarse silk ("bourette de soie") raw or combed, and silk noils, raw or combed (with the exception of tussah), yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed; silk wastes; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.
Silver coins.
Skins (see under Hides and skins).
Sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; caustic soda.
Starch.
Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.
Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugar-beets.
Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.
Sulphonal.
Sulphur and pyrites.
Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.
Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).
Tallow (see Fats, animal).
Tanning materials:—Tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the term "tanbark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acron cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tannaries.

Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.
Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar—alizarine, aniline).
Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, to wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.
Theobromine.
Timber (see Wood).
Tin, (ore and metal, pure or alloyed; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed).

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to pure or alloyed tin, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs, hammered or rolled metal, leaf metal, and wire.

Tinned meats (see under Meat).
Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading includes :—

(1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in wrap and weft in a space of 5 mm. side ;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues ; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes per square metre.

(For certain tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, and silk see under the respective textile material.)

Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the tools specified are the only ones affected by the prohibition of export.

Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.
Trioxymethylene.
Turpentine (see under Resins) ; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however (2-10-15), that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).
Vegetables, fresh.
Leaks, onions cabbages, carrots, garlic and turnips.
Other fresh vegetables.
Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.
Vessels :—river boats ; sailing, steam and motor vessels (see also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).
Volvic stone (Volvic lava).
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).
Weapons (see Arms).
Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.
Wood :—Building timber ; gunstocks ; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn ; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.
Wood charcoal ; wood creosote.
Wool of all kinds, with the exception of cuttings of new rags and of shoddy.

Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.
Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing ("draperie" and others); woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery); woollen yarns.

An announcement of the Ministry of Finance, published in the "Journal Official" for the 22nd January 1915, states that, as an exception to the prohibition of the export of woollen tissues, woollen tissues for clothing, *other* than tissues of a uniform colour weighing more than 400 grammes per square metre and other than woollen swanskins and flannels, may be exported without special authorisation.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of woollen hosiery applies *only* to articles for men's use.

Yarns (see under the respective textile material).
Yeasts.
Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed; *zinc ore*; *filings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.*

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

RUSSIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

October 11, 1915.

NOTES.

1. The exportation of certain articles direct to Allied countries, *in Russian or Allied vessels*, is authorised without special application in the case of each consignments. These articles are: maize, bran, oilcake of all kinds (including colza oilcake), bacon, butter, dead poultry and game, live poultry, eggs, intestines, fish, tobacco of the first quality (certified by excise), wood materials, oilseeds, clover seeds and other forage seeds, furskins, except sheepskins and goatskins), tar pitch, flax, hemp, tow, and spirit.

With regard to the export of these goods to Allied countries direct in *neutral* ships, special guarantees have to be obtained each time from the neutral Legation in Petrograd, in agreement with the British Embassy if the articles are going to the United Kingdom direct), that the goods are proceeding to the Allied countries named and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

The exportation to the United Kingdom of game, poultry (dead), eggs and bacon, is authorised, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if the goods are despatched (from the Finland Station, Petrograd) by the "direct oversea Scandinavian route," *i.e.*, *viâ* Raumo or Montyluoto.

2. Exceptions from the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries on separate application in the case of each consignment, apart from the exceptions already referred to in Note 1.

3. The exportation of goods of all kinds is prohibited from Baltic ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are closed to oversea (*lit.*, foreign) navigation.

4. The prohibitions of export noted below do not apply to exports *to* Finland from Russia.

The exportation of goods *from* Finland to foreign countries is effected in accordance with special regulations in force in the Grand Duchy. The Finnish prohibitions, however, do not affect the export of Russian goods in transit *via* Finland to places abroad.

Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers; acetate of calcium.
Acetone.
Alcohol (spirit); amyl alcohol, fusel oil; wood spirit.
NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.